



N° 92F0089XPB au catalogue

# **Cartes de référence des divisions de recensement et des subdivisions de recensement (DR/SDR) de 1996: Cartes vendues séparément**

Guide de référence



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Statistics Canada

# 1996 Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps: Individual Maps

## Reference Guide

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April 1997

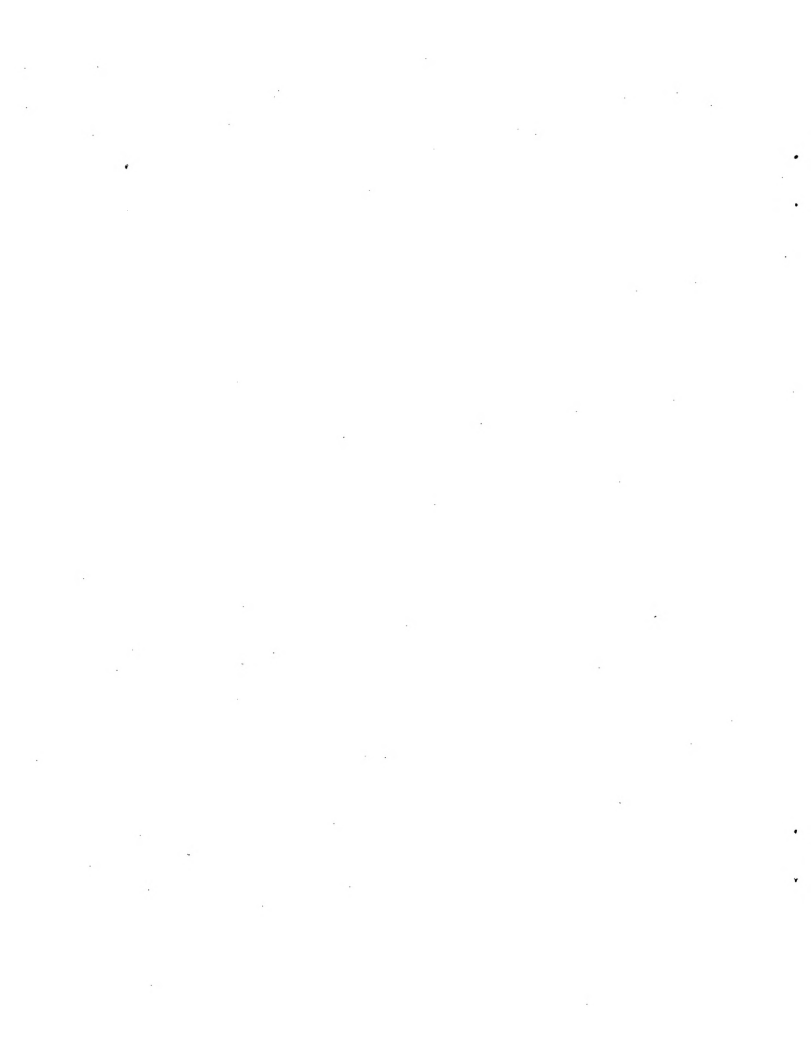
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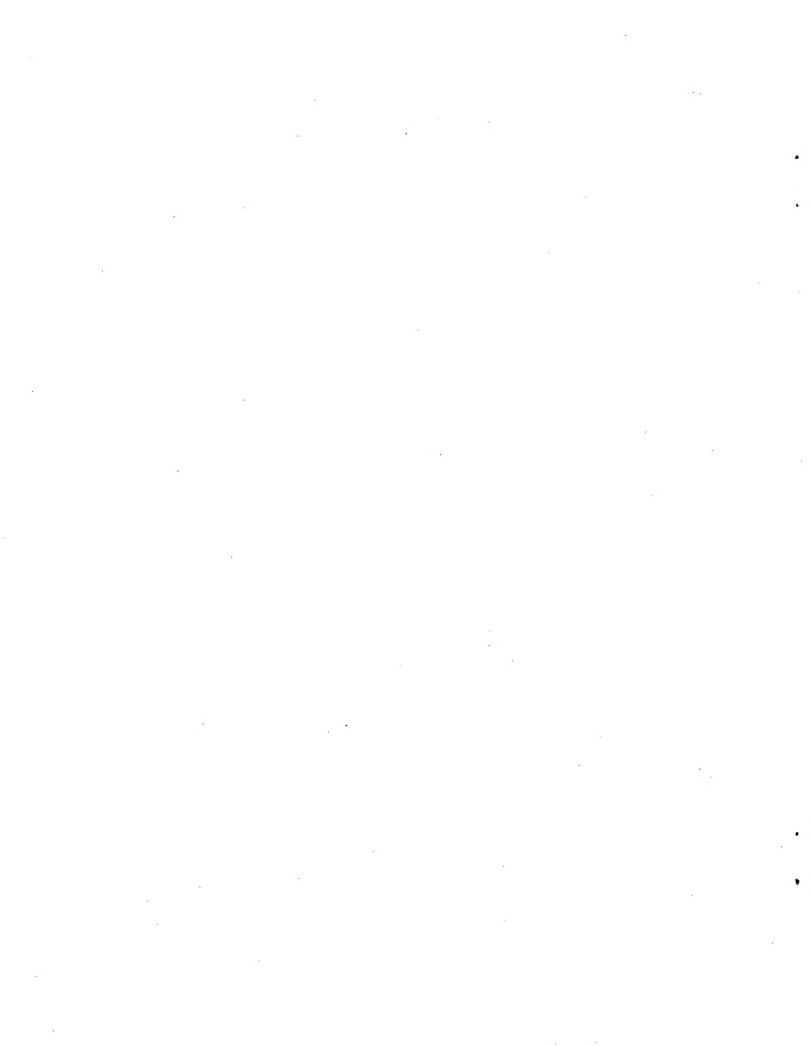
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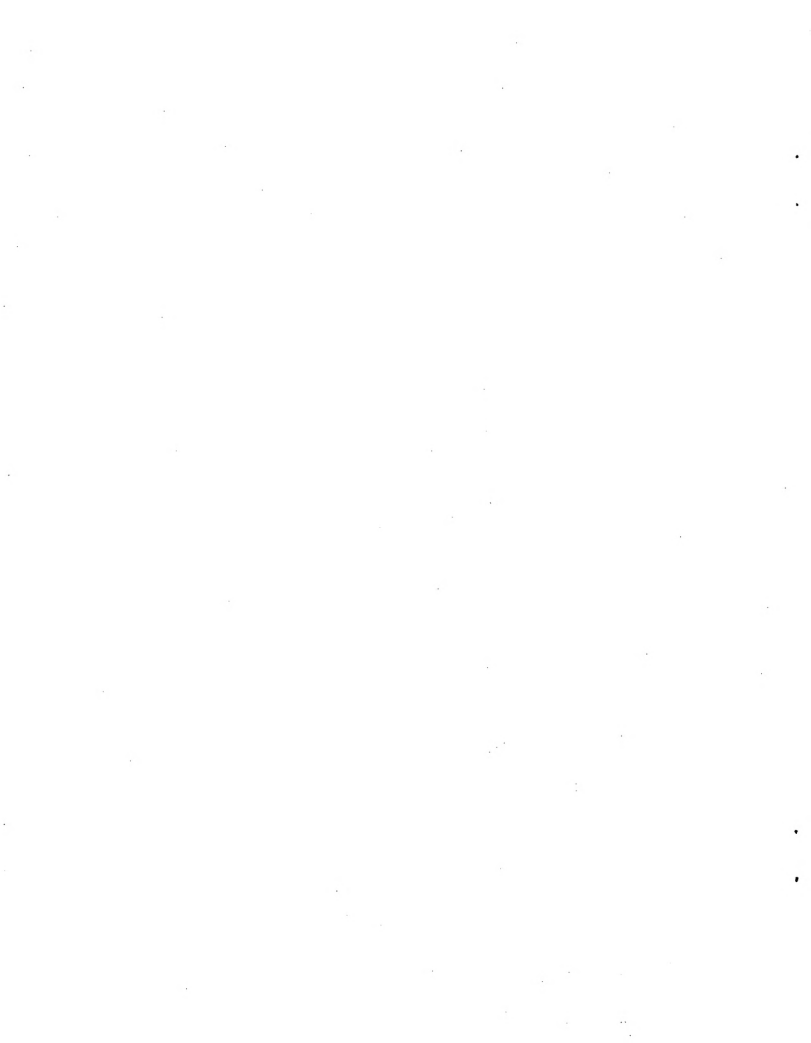
## **What's New in the 1996 Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps**

- The 21 census divisions and census subdivisions reference maps are available individually and in the publication, *Standard Geographical Classification, Volume II*. (In 1991, the census divisions and census subdivisions reference maps were available in two publications: *Standard Geographical Classification 1991, Volume II* and *Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps*.)
- Subprovincial regions are now referred to as economic regions.
- The reference map series is introduced by four general maps - Index map, Census Divisions map, Economic Regions and Census Divisions map, and Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations map.
- Enhanced product - the reference map base provides a more appropriate level of physical feature detail.
- Improved text placement facilitates text legibility.
- All census boundaries are derived from the Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File, resulting in improved accuracy.



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## 1. About this Guide

This reference guide was prepared to accompany individual province and territory maps from the 1996 Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions (CDs/CSDs) Reference Maps series. The entire series of maps is also available in a single publication, entitled the *Standard Geographical Classification, Volume II* (Catalogue No. 12-572-XPB). The publication includes an index map, three national level maps and 21 maps covering the provinces and territories. The index map shows the area covered by each map. The national maps depict census divisions, census divisions and economic regions, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. The 21 individual provincial and territorial maps depict census subdivisions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

This reference guide describes the map content, the general methodology used to create the maps and provides information about data quality.

Geographic terms and concepts highlighted in **bold** in the text are briefly defined in the Glossary of Terms, section 5. More details can be found in the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. Supplementary information is provided in the appendices and a list of related products and services is also included.

This reference guide is based on the best information available at the time of its release. It in no way constitutes a warranty of the data in the event that users may observe characteristics that deviate from those stated in this document. All efforts have been made to ensure that the verification of this product has been thoroughly done, however, there is no guarantee that the data are 100% accurate. For further information see Section 4, Data Quality.

## 2. Overview

### 2.1. Introduction

Census data are disseminated for a wide range of geographic areas ranging from the national level down to the highly detailed **enumeration areas** level. Appendix A shows the hierarchy of geographic areas and indicates whether they are administrative or statistical. The administrative hierarchy includes **census subdivisions**, **census divisions** and **provinces and territories**. Statistics Canada established the **Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)** to organise those three types of geographic areas using a hierarchy of geographic codes. **Reference maps** depict the boundaries of these geographic areas and help users put census data in a spatial context.

The Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Map Series has been packaged for sale as a publication entitled *Standard Geographical Classification. Volume II* (Catalogue No. 12-572-XPB). Individual maps from this series are also available (Catalogue No. 92F0089XPB).

The Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Map Series presents census divisions (CDs) and census subdivisions (CSDs) for all provinces and territories and also displays census **metropolitan areas (CMAs)** and census **agglomerations (CAs)**. The SGC publication includes an Index Map, a Census Divisions Map, an Economic Regions Map and a Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations Map.

In the 10 provinces and two territories that make up Canada, there are 288 CDs and 5,984 CSDs defined for the 1996 Census (see Appendix B). All 25 CMAs and 112 CAs are depicted as well as the 74 **economic regions (ERs)**. All maps are presented by province or territory or by provincial part.

### 2.2. Purpose of the Product

The Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps series is published to provide a high level spatial reference for the census data, enabling users to locate boundaries and relate census data to actual physical locations.

### 3. About this Product

#### 3.1. Content

The maps in this series include a set of four overview maps of Canada, at a scale which permits Canada to fit on a single sheet, and 21 larger scale maps by province and territory. The first overview map is an index map, that shows the areas covered by each provincial map. It may be used as a quick reference to determine the correct map number(s) for the area(s) of interest. The second overview map, illustrating the country's 288 census divisions (CDs), presents a numerical and alphabetical list of the CDs by province or territory. The third overview map shows the CD and economic region (ER) boundaries and codes within each province and territory. This is accompanied by a legend which lists the ER names in ER code order within which are listed (numerically) their component CD codes and names. The fourth overview map shows the location (as dots) of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) of Canada. This map is designed to give a general idea of where CMAs and CAs are situated within a province or territory, with large dots designating CMAs and small dots designating CAs.

The 21 maps for the provinces and territories, show CD and census subdivision (CSD) boundaries, names, and Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) codes. These maps include, where applicable, the boundaries and codes for CMAs and CAs, a list of the appropriate CD and CMA/CA names and codes (in numerical and alphabetical order).

The maps in this series are designed to permit users to identify the general location and boundaries of geographic areas. They are not intended to serve as detailed legal or cadastral representations of the geographical areas shown.

#### 3.2. General Methodology

The Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps were generated from digital geographic files using ARC/INFO® Version 7.04, geographic information systems (GIS) software, produced by Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI). The base map information (shorelines, rivers, lakes, U.S.A. political boundaries, roads and railroads) was taken from ESRI's 1993 ARC/INFO® version of the Digital Chart of the World (DCW) for all maps except for the Canada level maps and the map of the Northwest Territories. For the map of the Northwest Territories and the Canada level maps, the digital base map information was obtained from Natural Resources Canada's National Atlas Information Service (NAIS). The boundary information was derived from a preliminary version of the 1996 Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File and the attribute information came from the Geography Attribute Data Base (GADB). For further details about the methodology used to produce the maps, refer to Section 4 on Data Quality.

#### 3.3. Reference Date

Geographic area boundaries and attributes (names, types) are subject to change from one census to the next. Changes are a result of merging or annexation of CSDs, changes in name or status, or redrawing of CSD boundaries. Since the geographic framework is used for purposes of census data collection, the geographic reference date must be set several months before the census date so that all changes may be incorporated on time. The geographic reference date for the 1996 Census is January 1, 1996.

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### 3.4. Comparison to 1991 Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps

While the look of the maps in this series closely resembles that of the 1991 series, an enhanced production process has improved the appearance and accuracy of the maps. Geographic area labelling was semi-automated, resulting in improved text placement and fewer errors. In 1991, boundary changes were made by updating the 1986 artwork, whereas for 1996, the boundaries were derived from the **Digital Boundary File (DBF)**, resulting in improved accuracy. The **Digital Chart of the World (DCW)** was used for base map information, providing a more appropriate level of detail than the 1991 base that had a very dense hydrographic layer. Neatlines and geographic grids were standardised for the 1996 product, improving consistency over those of 1991.

### 3.5. Limitations

The maps should not be used for digitizing purposes nor to determine the precise location of boundaries. They are not intended to serve as a detailed legal or cadastral representation of the geographic areas.

### 3.6. Recommended Applications

The maps are designed to enable users to identify the relative location and boundaries of the geographic areas reported in 1996 Census data publications and to visualise the relationships of the geographic areas shown in the geographic hierarchy.

## 4. Data Quality

The purpose of this data quality statement is to provide detailed information so that users may evaluate the suitability of the data for their use. Five fundamental components of a data quality statement are: lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. (See Statistics Canada, 1992.)

### 4.1. Lineage

*Lineage includes descriptions of the source material from which the data were derived and the methods of derivation, including the dates of the source material and all transformations involved in producing the final digital files or map products.*

#### 4.1.1. Source Materials

Census division (CD) and census subdivision (CSD) names, codes and boundaries are those that were in effect on January 1, 1996 (the geographic reference date of the 1996 Census). Where notification from provincial or territorial authorities was not received or was received after March 1, 1996, the name, type and/or limits of CDs/CSDs may not correspond with those recognised by provincial or territorial authorities.

Except for the Canada level (general) maps and the map of the Northwest Territories, the base map information (coastline, rivers, lakes, USA political boundaries, roads and railroads) was taken from Environmental Systems Research Institute's 1993 ARC/INFO® version of the Digital Chart of the World (DCW). For the map of the Northwest Territories and the Canada level (general) maps, the digital base map information was obtained from Natural Resources Canada's National Atlas Information Service (NAIS), at the 1:2 million and 1:7.5 million scales, respectively. The map projection for all the maps is Lambert Conformal Conic. While the standard parallels are 49°N and 77°N for all maps, the central meridian is unique to each map to reflect its central longitude. The latitude/longitude graticule was generated using ARC/INFO® Version 7.04 software.

The linkage of CSDs, CDs, economic regions (ERs) and census metropolitan areas (CMAs)/census agglomerations (CAs) is found on the July, 1996 Geographic Attribute Data Base (GADB). This database contains attribute information for all standard geographical areas including the relationships of linkages among these areas.

#### 4.1.2. Method of Derivation

Initially, pre-census geographic areas boundaries were overlaid on the DCW base (except for the Northwest Territories where the NAIS base was used) using a semi-automated mapping system developed in ARC/INFO® Version 7.04. These boundaries were created by aggregating the pre-census version of the 1996 Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File. Interactive editing was performed to maximise placement of CSD names and codes, and CMA/CA and CD codes.

To improve the alignment of the digital boundaries and the base map features, the DCW data were adjusted using the editing functionality (ARCEDIT) of ARC/INFO® Version 7.04. Interactive editing of river, lake and land feature names was done to improve map readability and attribute accuracy.

When post-census boundaries became available, the pre-census boundaries were replaced, as were the pre-census CMA/CA and CD codes. Post-census CSD name, type and code updates were made interactively.

The Canada level (general) maps were produced using the mapping functionality (ARCPLOT) of ARC/INFO® Version 7.04. Post-census boundaries, aggregated from the 1996 Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File, were overlaid on the NAIS base. Interactive editing was performed to enhance placement of geographic area names and codes.

#### 4.2. Positional Accuracy

*Positional accuracy is the difference between the "true" position of a feature in the real world and the "estimated" position stored in the digital file or other product.*

Since the geographic area boundaries depicted on these maps are created by aggregating enumeration area (EA) polygons, they reflect the same accuracy as the July 1996 Enumeration Area Digital Boundary File.

The geographic area boundaries do not align precisely with the DCW base. The Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions Reference Maps are produced at a variety of scales and, in general, the discrepancies are more noticeable on the larger scale maps. Discrepancies are caused most likely by differences in the methods used for data compilation, which include, for example, the scale at which data were captured and the different sources used in data capture. Efforts were made to correct the most significant discrepancies by making adjustments to the DCW base. The geographic area boundaries were not adjusted. Two methods were used to adjust the DCW base. One methodology was to shift all the feature layers (drainage, political, road and railroad) of the DCW for an entire map, using the projection transformation functionality of ARC/INFO® Version 7.04. The other methodology was to make localised adjustments to one or more layers of the DCW using the feature editing functionality (ARCEDIT) of ARC/INFO® Version 7.04.

The most noticeable differences occur in Newfoundland. Although both a projection transformation and localized adjustments were made for the map of Newfoundland, there remain a number of discrepancies between the geographic area boundaries and the DCW base. For the map of the Northwest Territories and the Census Divisions and Economic Regions maps, minor adjustments were made to the NAIS base to improve alignment with the digital boundaries.

The map showing the location of the CMAs/CAs across Canada was produced using point symbols which were interactively positioned to portray the urban centres' proximity to major hydrographic features and the Trans-Canada Highway.

A number of boundary revisions were made after these maps went to press. The following is a list of CSDs for which the changes are greater than one square kilometre.

SGC Code	CSD Name, Type	Area difference
6106097	Fort Smith, Unorganized, UNO	lost 92.00 km <sup>2</sup>
6106016	Hay River, T	gained 75.90 km <sup>2</sup>
6106003	Enterprise, SET	gained 16.5 km <sup>2</sup>
1213001	St. Mary's, MD	gained 45.18 km <sup>2</sup>
1213004	Guysborough, MD	lost 45.18 km <sup>2</sup>
2469802	Akwesasne (partie), R	lost 29.95 km <sup>2</sup>
2469075	Dundee, CT	gained 29.95 km <sup>2</sup>
3560090	Kenora, Unorganized, UNO	gained 13.20 km <sup>2</sup>
5955812	Ingenika Point, S-E	lost 9.76 km <sup>2</sup>
5955036	Peace River, Subd. B, SRD	gained 9.75 km <sup>2</sup>
1007028	Division No. 7, Subd. F, SUN	lost 7.28 km <sup>2</sup>
1007029	Plate Cove East, COM	gained 7.28 km <sup>2</sup>
3556092	Cochrane, Unorganized, North Part, UNO	lost 7.10 km <sup>2</sup>
3560050	Fort Albany (Part) 67, R	lost 5.18 km <sup>2</sup>
5955025	Hudson's Hope, DM	gained 3.00 km <sup>2</sup>
5955019	Peace River, Subd. C, SRD	lost 3.00 km <sup>2</sup>
5953801	Fort George, R	gained 2.45 km <sup>2</sup>
5953023	Prince George, C	lost 2.45 km <sup>2</sup>
4610043	Cartier, RM	lost 1.55 km <sup>2</sup>
5947018	Skeena-Queen Charlotte, Subd. A, SRD	gained 1.53 km <sup>2</sup>
5959806	Fort Nelson 2, R	lost 1.17 km <sup>2</sup>
5959009	Fort Nelson-Liard, Subd. A, SRD	gained 1.16 km <sup>2</sup>

#### 4.3. Attribute Accuracy

*Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of the non-positional information attached to each feature such as feature name and code.*

CSD names, types and codes and CMA/CA and CD names and codes were generated from the July 1996 Geographic Attribute Data Base (GADB). Initial text placement of attribute information was automated; interactive editing was then performed to maximize placement of CSD names, types, codes, and CMA/CA and CD codes. Each province and territory approves the names of its CSDs.

River, lake and land feature names were taken from the DCW. These were compared to the names used on the 1991 maps, which were approved by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN). Where differences were found, the DCW names were changed to match names approved by the CPCGN. Since there were no accented characters in the DCW, accents were added where required.

Names of geographical entities having "pan-Canadian" significance have also been established by the CPCGN (such as names of provinces, territories, major islands and major bodies of water), and are shown in both official languages.

#### 4.4. Logical Consistency

*Logical consistency is the degree to which features are accurately represented in the data structure and fulfil all the internal requirements of the data structure. In other words, how well elements of the data structure follow the rules imposed on them. For example, all polygons must close properly and lines should intersect only where intended.*

#### 4.4.1. Internal Consistency

All CD/CSD and CMA/CA boundary polygons were verified for closure in a certification test of the July, 1996 Enumeration Area Boundary File from which the CD/CSD and CMA/CA boundaries were aggregated.

The geographic area boundaries do not align precisely with the base map features of the DCW and/or NAIS data (refer to the *Positional Accuracy* section for details). There may also be some instances where features on the DCW overlap one another. For example, where a road feature was adjusted to match a geographic area boundary, but an adjacent railroad feature was not adjusted, a slight overlap of the two features may result (only limited adjustments of the DCW were made to correct the most significant discrepancies).

#### 4.4.2. Consistency with Other Products

Census reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The main information depicted includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major physical and cultural features such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

A list of reference maps available for census geographic areas is presented in the section titled Geography Products and Services, in this reference guide. Please refer to this section to identify any further reference map requirements.

### 4.5. Completeness

*Completeness expresses the degree to which the geographic entities (features) are captured according to the data capture specifications. It also contains information about selection criteria, definitions used and other relevant mapping rules.*

This series contains 288 CDs and 5,984 CSDs as well as all 25 CMAs and 112 CAs found on the July, 1996 GADB. All roads, railroads, rivers and coastlines and a subset of the political boundaries from the DCW are included. All DCW roads, railroads, rivers and coastline from the NAIS 1:2 million scale data set are included in the map of the Northwest Territories. Names of medium and large sized lakes and rivers and all names of "pan-Canadian" significance are included.

The base map features selected for display on the Canada level maps include only the major rivers and lakes and the Trans-Canada Highway.



## 5. Glossary of Terms

Brief definitions of geographic terms and census concepts are presented here in summary form only. Users should refer to the 1996 Census Dictionary (Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE) for the full definitions and additional remarks related to these concepts and definitions.

### *Census Agglomeration (CA)*

A census agglomeration (CA) is a large *urban area* (known as the *urban core*) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as *urban* and *rural fringes*) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CA has an urban core population of at least 10,000, based on the previous census. However, if the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired. Once a CA attains an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census, it is eligible to become a CMA. CAs that have urban cores of at least 50,000, based on the previous census, are subdivided into *census tracts*. Census tracts are maintained for CAs even if the population of the urban cores subsequently fall below 50,000. A CA may be consolidated with adjacent CAs if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is called a *consolidated CA* and the component CAs are called *primary census agglomerations (PCAs)*.

### *Census Division (CD)*

Census division (CD) is the general term applied to areas established by provincial law which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (*census subdivision*) and the *province* level. Census divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas.

In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with these provinces for the dissemination of statistical data. In the Yukon Territory, the census division is equivalent to the entire territory.

### *Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)*

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large *urban area* (known as the *urban core*) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as *urban* and *rural fringes*) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population of its urban core declines below 100,000. All CMAs are subdivided into *census tracts*. A CMA may be consolidated with adjacent *census agglomerations* (CAs) if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is known as a *consolidated CMA* and the component CMA and CA(s) are known as the *primary census metropolitan area (PCMA)* and *primary census agglomeration(s) [PCA(s)]*. A CMA may not be consolidated with another CMA.

### *Census Subdivision (CSD)*

Census subdivision is the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geographic areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as equivalents for municipalities for the dissemination of statistical data.

### ***Digital Boundary Files (DBFs)***

Digital boundary files (DBFs) are computer files that depict the official boundaries of standard census geographic areas. The boundaries sometimes extend beyond shorelines into water.

### ***Economic Region (ER)***

An economic region is a grouping of complete *census divisions* (with one exception in Ontario). Prince Edward Island and the two territories each consist of one economic region. Economic regions are used to analyse regional economic activity.

### ***Enumeration Area (EA)***

An enumeration area (EA) is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which census data are reported. All the territory of Canada is covered by EAs.

### ***Geographic Code***

A geographic code is a unique number used to identify and access standard geographic areas for the purposes of data storage, retrieval and display.

### ***Geographic Reference Date***

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 1996 Census, the geographic reference date is January 1, 1996.

### ***Province/Territory***

Province and territory refer to the major political divisions of Canada. From a statistical point of view, they are a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. The ten provinces combined with the two territories cover the complete country.

### ***Reference Map***

Census reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The main information depicted includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major physical and cultural features such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

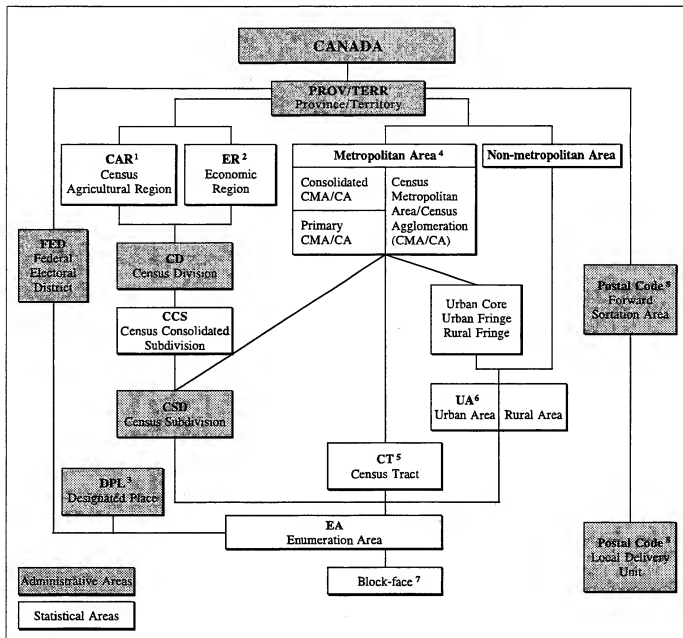
***Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)***

The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is Statistics Canada's official classification of geographic areas in Canada. The SGC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for three types of geographic areas. These are *provinces and territories*, *census divisions (CDs)* and *census subdivisions (CSDs)*. The three geographic areas are hierarchically related.

***Street Network Files (SNFs)***

The street network files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names, and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses).

## Appendix A. Hierarchy of National, Metropolitan and Postal Code Geographic Units, 1996



<sup>1</sup> Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are made up of census consolidated subdivisions.

<sup>2</sup> Economic regions in Ontario are made up of municipalities (census subdivisions).

<sup>3</sup> Currently there are no designated places in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

<sup>4</sup> Five CMAs/CAs cross provincial boundaries.

<sup>5</sup> All CMAs and only CAs with urban core population of 50,000 or more at the previous census have census tracts.

<sup>6</sup> Five UAs cross provincial boundaries.

<sup>7</sup> Only in areas covered by street network files (SNFs).

<sup>8</sup> The postal code is captured as provided by the respondent on all the questionnaires for 1996. Although shown and treated as part of the geography hierarchy, strictly speaking, it is not a geographic unit and, therefore, there is no exact relationship between postal codes and enumeration areas.

## Appendix B. Geographic Units by Province and Territory, 1996 (as of November 1996)

Geographic unit	CANADA		Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
	1991	1996												
Federal electoral district (1987 R.O*)	295	295	7	4	11	10	75	99	14	14	26	32	1	2
Federal electoral district (1996 R.O*)	N/A	301	7	4	11	10	75	103	14	14	26	34	1	2
Economic region	68	74	4	1	5	5	16	11	8	6	8	8	1	1
Census division	290	288	10	3	18	15	99	49	23	18	19	28	1	5
Census division	73	73	10	-	-	-	3	-	23	18	19	-	-	-
Communauté urbaine	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County	60	60	-	3	18	15	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
District	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
District municipality	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan municipality	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalité régionale de comté	93	93	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Regional district	29	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
Regional municipality	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
United counties	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Territory	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Census consolidated subdivision	2,630	2,607	87	68	52	148	1,143	518	128	302	73	82	1	5
Census subdivision <sup>1</sup>	6,006	5,984	381	113	110	283	1,599	947	298	970	467	713	35	68
Designated place	N/A	828	77	-	59	172	-	38	52	166	252	12	-	-
Census agricultural region	77	78	3	-	5	4	13	5	12	20	8	8	-	-
Census metropolitan area	25	25	1	-	1	1	6	10	1	2	2	2	-	-
Census agglomeration	115	112	4	2	4	5	27	32	3	2	2	21	1	1
Primary census metropolitan area	12	11	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-
Primary census agglomeration	21	22	1	-	-	-	6	11	-	-	3	1	-	-
Census tract	4,068	4,223	41	-	75	69	1,108	1,799	158	99	386	488	-	-
Urban area	893	929	44	7	38	38	228	265	43	63	103	97	2	6
Enumeration area	45,995	49,361	1,236	267	1,511	1,393	11,684	16,469	2,050	2,844	4,746	6,880	111	170
Street network file (number of CSDs)	342	344	2	-	3	16	114	113	10	5	4	77	-	-
Block-face <sup>2</sup>	763,626	817,734	5,068	-	9,707	17,110	187,563	330,658	35,024	21,375	79,954	131,275	-	-
Forward sortation area <sup>3</sup>	1,368	1,477	32	7	58	44	383	515	63	45	137	187	3	5
Postal code <sup>3</sup>	652,826	680,910	7,073	2,737	18,864	16,144	175,885	244,909	22,821	20,778	64,530	105,801	864	504

Note: Underlined numbers indicate that those CMAs, CAs, PCMAS and urban areas crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces

\* Representation Order

<sup>1</sup> For a list of census subdivision types, see Appendix C.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary numbers.

<sup>3</sup> Counts derived from the December 1991 and from the July 1996 Postal Code Conversion File.

## Appendix C. Census Subdivision Types by Province and Territory, 1996

		Total	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
Census subdivision type		5,984	381	113	110	283	1,599	947	298	970	467	713	35	68
BOR	Borough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	City - Cité	145	3	2	2	7	2	51	5	13	15	43	1	1
CC	Chartered Community	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CM	County (Municipality)	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
COM	Community	163	130	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT	Canton (Municipalité de)	88	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CU	Cantons unis (Municipalité de)	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DM	District Municipality	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
HAM	Hamlet	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	34
ID	Improvement District	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-
IGD	Indian Government District	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
LGD	Local Government District	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
LOT	Township and Royalty	67	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	Municipalité	557	-	-	-	-	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MD	Municipal District	49	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
NH	Northern Hamlet	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
NT	Northern Town	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
NV	Northern Village	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
P	Paroisse (Municipalité de)	344	-	-	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAR	Parish	152	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne	996	1	4	24	19	30	140	77	120	88	487	4	2
RC	Rural Community	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RGM	Regional Municipality	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RM	Rural Municipality	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	298	-	-	-	-
RV	Resort Village	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-
S-E	Indian Settlement - Établissement indien	33	-	-	-	-	5	10	4	1	4	3	6	-
SA	Special Area	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
SCM	Subdivision of County Municipality	38	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SET	Settlement	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18
SM	Specialized Municipality	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
SRD	Subdivision of Regional District	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-
SUN	Subdivision of Unorganized	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SV	Summer Village	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-
T	Town	685	156	7	33	28	-	147	36	145	111	14	3	5
TI	Terre inuite	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP	Township	468	-	-	-	-	-	468	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	Terres réservées	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNO	Unorganized - Non organisé	152	-	-	-	-	112	20	11	2	-	-	2	5
V	Ville	257	-	-	-	-	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VC	Village cri	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VK	Village naskapi	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VL	Village	863	-	-	-	76	154	108	38	322	117	43	4	1
VN	Village nordique	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## Geography Products and Services

This section provides brief descriptions of Geography products and services related to the 1996 Census. For additional details, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

### *General Reference Products*

#### **92F0085XCB GeoRef**

GeoRef is a powerful data retrieval and tabular output tool with software and data on a CD-ROM. GeoRef allows users to explore the links between all standard levels of geography and to determine geographic codes, names, and population and dwelling counts. In addition to the standard census areas, GeoRef provides EA correspondence data (for 1996 Census EAs and 1991 EAs) and an EA reference map listing that facilitates identification of appropriate EA reference maps.

### *Reference Maps*

Reference maps identify census geographic areas and assist users in locating boundaries, allowing them to relate census data to actual physical locations. Over 7,500 reference maps are available for geographic areas that range in size from enumeration areas (the census collection unit) to federal electoral districts (Members of Parliament's ridings), from census tracts (neighbourhoods) to census agglomerations and census metropolitan areas (large urban centres), and from census subdivisions (municipalities) to census divisions (counties). Reference maps are available individually or as sets.

#### **92F0087XPB Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps (1987 Representation Order)**

These reference maps show 1996 Census enumeration areas by federal electoral district. The federal electoral district boundaries are based on the 1987 Representation Order which was in effect on Census Day (May 14, 1996). These FED/EA maps are designed for the general reference of EA boundaries. For more specific identification of enumeration areas, users should refer to the more detailed EA Reference Maps for Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0091XPB) areas. The FED/EA maps are reproduced on demand.

#### **92F0090XPB Large Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps**

These black and white EA reference maps cover all 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 18 census agglomerations (CAs) that are in the Census Tract Programme. Approximately 4,200 maps - generally one map per census tract - show enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes on a background of detailed street networks and other visible features. Also shown on the maps are census tract, census subdivision, federal electoral district and CMA or CA boundaries. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

## References

Statistics Canada, [1992]

Policy Manual. Policy on Informing Users of Data Quality and Methodology, Statistics Canada, April 7, 1992.

Statistics Canada, [1997]

1996 Census Dictionary. Ottawa: Industry Canada, 1997. 1996 Census of Canada. Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE

Statistics Canada, [1997]

Standard Geographical Classification. Volume II. Ottawa: Industry Canada, 1997. Catalogue No. 12-572-XPB



**92F0088XPB Small Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps**

Approximately 870 reference maps cover smaller urban municipalities (census subdivisions) not in the Census Tract Programme. The maps depict enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes. Federal electoral districts are also shown on these maps. The size and scale of the maps vary, depending on the area covered. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

**92F0091XPB Rural Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps**

Approximately 2,400 maps depict enumeration area boundaries and codes in rural areas of Canada. Also shown are boundaries for census subdivisions, census divisions, federal electoral districts, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. The maps, based on Natural Resources Canada's national topographic series, are at a scale of 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 for the 10 provinces and at a scale of 1:1,000,000 for Yukon Territory and 1:4,000,000 for Northwest Territories. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

**92F0089XPB Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions (CD/CSD) Reference Maps: Individual Maps**

A total of 21 provincial maps showing the boundaries, names and codes for census divisions (areas such as counties and regional districts) and census subdivisions (such as cities, municipalities, towns, villages, other local municipal entities, townships and Indian reserves) are available for sale individually. The maps also show the boundaries for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Each province is covered by one to four maps, with scales ranging from 1:375,000 to 1:6,000,000. The maps have the same general look as in 1991, although they have been produced using computer-assisted technology from digital geographic databases. The reference information, including water bodies, major roads and railroads, comes from the Digital Chart of the World (DCW).

Note: The entire set of provincial maps are available in the publication, Standard Geographical Classification. Volume II (Catalogue No. 12-572-XPB). Also included in the publication are three maps of Canada at 1:10,000,000 scale, one showing census divisions, one showing economic regions, and one showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

**92-354-XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps**

This publication includes reference maps of all census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs). The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000. The publication also includes a Canada map (1:10,000,000 scale) showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in 1996.

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**92F0092XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps - Individual Maps**

Individual reference maps for census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs) are available. The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000.

Note: The entire set of maps is available in the publication *Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts Reference Maps* (Catalogue No. 92-354-XPB).

***Population and Dwelling Counts***

Population and dwelling counts from the 1996 Census are available in a variety of formats and geographic breakdowns. In addition to the publication and CD-ROM described below, population and dwelling counts are available in GeoRef (92F0085XCB) and the Block-face Data File (92F0026XDB).

**93-357-XPB A National Overview. Population and Dwelling Counts**

This publication provides population and dwelling counts established by the 1996 Census of Canada. The levels of geography covered are: provinces and territories, federal electoral districts (1987 Representation Order), census divisions, census subdivisions, designated places, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, urban and rural areas. The geographic boundaries of these areas are those that were in force on January 1, 1996 (geographic reference date for the 1996 Census of Canada). The publication also includes population and dwelling counts for forward sortation areas (first three characters of the postal code) as reported by census respondents on Census Day (May 14, 1996).

**92F0086XCB Postal Code Counts**

Postal Codes Counts is a new product for 1996 that contains population and dwelling counts for all six-character postal codes reported by respondents. The population and dwelling counts are provided by individual postal code, by forward sortation area (FSA - first three characters of the six-character postal code) and by province or territory. The data are provided with Windows™-based software that enables users to perform simple data manipulations such as searching the data set for specific postal codes, importing groups of postal codes for which counts are required and exporting groupings of postal codes. Documentation and reference material are contained in electronic form on the CD-ROM.

***Digital Boundary Files and Digital Cartographic Files***

Digital Boundary Files (DBFs) portray the official boundaries used for 1996 Census collection and, therefore, often extend as straight lines into bodies of water. In Digital Cartographic Files (DCFs), these boundaries were modified to follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. The DCFs also include a separate map layer showing lakes and some rivers and estuaries. This "water" layer can be used for additional reference purposes when mapping or displaying the boundaries. DCFs provide a framework for thematic mapping and geographic analysis that are possible using commercially available geographic information systems (GIS) or other mapping software. DBFs may not be suitable for mapping or display where realistic shoreline is required. The DCFs are available by standard packages and prices; DBFs are available on request for the same price.

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**92F0029XDE Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The boundaries of the provinces and territories were generalised to meet the requirements of most desk-top mapping packages. Consequently, this product is not consistent with others in the series. The Provinces and Territories DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0030XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File and Digital Cartographic File were created by aggregating the component EA boundaries from the 1996 Census. They may differ slightly from the Digital Boundary File based on 1991 enumeration areas (92F0070XDB). The Federal Electoral Districts Digital Cartographic File is a new product and is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the FED DCF are available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0031XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File**

The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File depicts the boundaries of the Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs) according to the 1996 Representation Order. Since this is not a standard level of geography for the 1996 Census, the cartographic file was created with a different methodology and, therefore, is not entirely consistent with other files in the series. Users should be aware that the FED boundaries used for the taking of the 1996 Census were based on the 1987 Representation Order. The 1996 Representation Order was proclaimed on January 8, 1996 and is in force on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after its proclamation. The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0032XDE Census Divisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Census Divisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Divisions DCF is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the Census Divisions DCFs are available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0033XDE Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Census Consolidated Subdivisions DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada and the provinces and territories.

**92F0034XDE Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Subdivisions DCF is available as a standard package for Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts.

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**92F0035XDE Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0036XDE Census Tracts Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

Users of the 1991 Census Tracts Digital Cartographic File will notice a major difference between the 1991 and the 1996 product. In 1991, all bodies of water were integrated with the boundaries on a single map layer. The 1996 boundaries follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. Users can see the remaining shorelines (in-land bodies of water) by overlaying the separate "water" layer. The 1996 Census Tracts DCFs are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. This was not case in 1991. The Census Tracts DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census tracts.

**92F0037XDE Urban Areas Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Urban Areas Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Urban Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0038XDE Designated Places Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Designated Places Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Designated places are a new standard geography level for 1996. The Designated Places DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0039XDE 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File**

The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) Digital Cartographic File depicts FSA boundaries derived from postal codes captured from the 1996 Census questionnaires. By analysing the postal codes reported by census households, a single FSA was assigned to each enumeration area (most often the FSA reported by the largest number of census households). FSA polygons were formed by grouping enumeration areas. Therefore, the census-based FSA boundaries respect enumeration area boundaries. The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

**92F0040XDE Enumeration Areas (EA) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File**

The Enumeration Areas Digital Cartographic File (DCF) is available for the first time. In 1991, only the Digital Boundary File was available. The EA DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

***Digital Street Files***

Geography Division maintains a street network database of Canada's large urban centres on an ongoing basis. While this database represents less than 1 % of Canada's land area, it accounts for 62% of Canada's population. Several

products originate from this database including very detailed Street Network Files, less detailed Skeletal Street Network Files, and the Block-face Data File.

#### **92F0024XDE Street Network Files (SNF)**

The Street Network Files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses). Streets and addresses are updated to reflect the information collected on Census Day - May 14, 1996. In combination with the user's appropriate software, the Street Network Files are useful for route planning, delivery services and mapping. The SNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, all provinces but Prince Edward Island, and for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

#### **92F0025XDE Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF)**

The Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF) are "thinned-out" Street Network Files consisting of cartographic reference features such as major streets (with street names but no address ranges) and some railway features used to define the census tract boundaries. The SSNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

#### **92F0026XDB Block-Face Data File (BFDF)**

The Block-Face Data File (BFDF) contains 1996 Census population and dwelling counts for block-faces in urban centres covered by the Street Network Files (92F0024XDE). A block-face is generally one side of a city street between two consecutive intersections; it is also the smallest geographical unit available from Statistics Canada. The BFDF also links the block-face to all other levels of standard geography (enumeration areas and above) through geographic codes. The file includes street names with address ranges as well as co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate centre of each block-face. The BFDFs are available as standard packages for Canada and for large urban centres.

### ***Postal Code Products***

The postal code products described below use postal codes that are obtained regularly from Canada Post Corporation. Two other products listed above, Postal Code Counts (92F0086XCB) and 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File (92F0039XDE), are based on postal codes provided by respondents on census questionnaires.

#### **92F0027XDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)**

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF is available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories, and for large urban centres.

#### **92F0027UDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) - Update**

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF is

updated on a semi-annual basis. Updates released in July provide new postal codes as of January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes as of July of the previous year. Clients must purchase the Postal Code Conversion File (92F0027XDB) at the initial cost; then subsequent updated files may be purchased at the update rate. An additional discount on updates is given to PCCF update subscribers. The subscription will require that they pay in advance for at least one updated file per year until the new PCCF for the 2001 Census is released. The PCCF updates are available as standard packages for Canada and provinces and territories.

#### **92F0028XDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File**

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) is a flat ASCII file which provides a link between the six character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons and is commonly referred to as a federal riding. The PCFRF is available as standard packages for Canada and for 5 regions - Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

#### **92F0028UDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) - Update**

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) is a flat ASCII file which provides a link between the six character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons and is commonly referred to as a federal riding. The PCFRF is updated on a semi-annual basis. Updates released in July provide new postal codes as of January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes as of July of the previous year. Clients must purchase the PCFRF (92F0028XDB) at the initial cost; then subsequent updated files may be purchased at the update rate. The PCFRF updates are available for Canada and for 5 regions - Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

### **Services**

#### **97C0005 Geocoding Service**

The Geocoding service allows users to define their own geographic areas of study (user-defined areas or aggregations of standard census geographic areas) for census data tabulations. This custom geography is produced from an aggregation at the block-face level in large urban centres with Street Network File coverage, and at the enumeration level in small urban centres and rural areas. The user is thereby able to purchase census data for these custom areas. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.

#### **97C0006 Geography Custom Services**

If the standard geography products do not satisfy a user's need, Geography Custom Services are available to produce non-standard geographic products by special request. Examples include alternative packaging of Digital Cartographic Files, special data retrievals, manipulations or merges using any of the geography computer files (postal codes, attribute files, boundary files and Street Network Files). Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the nature and complexity of the request.

**97C0007      Geography Custom Mapping**

Thematic maps and other custom maps may be produced as a special request. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.